

Markhams
FAITHFVLL
FARRIER.

Wherein the depth of his Skill
is layd open in all those principall and
approoved Secrets of Horseman-
ship, which the Author never
published, but hath kept
in his Brest, and hath beene
the Glory of his
practise.



Printed at London, by Tho. Cotes for Michael
Spark Junior, and are to be sold at the
blue Bible in Greene Arbores 1638. *u*

THE
FALL
OF
THE
TOWER

Wherein the depth of his Skill
is laid open in all those principal and
approved secrets of Horsemanship
which the Author never
published, but hath kept
in his Chest, and now presents
the Glory of his
Life.





To the Reader or Bvyer
of this Booke



is a true say-
ing, *Tempus om-
nia terminat.* So
I, Gentle Rea-
der, having gai-
ned experience all my life to
these present dayes, wherein
I am ready to creepe into the
earth, willing now at the im-
portant request of my best
Friends have yeelded my
selfe

To the Reader.

Selfe to lay the glory of my
Skill in *Horsmanship*, open to
the World: and having kept
secret in the Cabinet of my
Brest, these Secrets, by which
I have gained from many a
Noble person, many a fayre
pound, I now bestow it upon
thee for the value of Sixe
Pence. It may bee, some will
account mee a Foole in Print,
for disclosing my Secrets, but
I ever regarded the life of a
worthy Horse, before the
Word of a foole. For bee
thou Noble, or what else, this
here I doe is for thy Good.
If you take pleasure either in
an Horse to Hunt, or for the
Warre,

To the Reader.

*Warre, or for the Race, or for
to Draw, or a Hackney; come
hither, buy, see, and welcome.
Take my opinion, and thou
shalt finde in this my honest
Faithfull Farrier, a Shoppe of
Skill for thee to view. Let
this bee thy Doctor, and thy
Druggist, Let this be thy In-
structor and Director. I hope
that no good minded Farri-
er, will bee greeved with mee
because I give insight to the
Master of the Horse, For if
thy House were on fire, why
shouldest thou runne to fetch
thy Neighbours Water to
quench it, when thine owne
is nere at hand? So if the
vd A. 4 Horses*

To the Reader

Horses Owner knowe by this
Booke how to save the life of
his Horse, why should hee ei-
ther ride or runne to the Far-
rier? But it may bee, every
Owner of an Horse will not
buy a Booke. It matters not
if but every Farrier have one,
and but that one in a Towne;
I doubt not, but with ma-
king use of that one, many a
Man shall save the life of his
Beast. Come therefore and
reade these secrets, which cost
me Paines, Study, Practise, and
Labour. All which hath cost
me Trouble, for thy Ease. This
shall bee thy Pleasure, which
hath beene my Toyle. It shall

To the Reader.

both Profit which hath bene
my Trouble; And this shall be
thy Faithfull Currier and In-
struēt.

For what Creature canst
thou name more necessary
than the Horse, and what
more helpfull in the time of
need?

For were we without Horses,
in what a strait should wee bee
in, hee being the best Servant
both in Warre and Peace, and
of that inestimable value, that
he makes a Man proud of his
service.

Now if an Horse bee such a
profitable Servant for Man,
let us then respect the means
that

To the Reader. ¶

that God hath given us for
his cure. For here is a Schoole
of Skill, for thy knowledge.
First, How to make choyse
of a good Horse. Secondly,
what Countrey Horse is the
most fit for thy use; Either
for servise in *Martiall* or *Warre*
like imployment, or for *Swift*
nesse, or for *Long travell*, or for
Draught, or for *Coach*, or for
Cart, or for *Packe*, or any other
Burthen. This shalt thou finde
here, in as ample manner, as
if thou wert an old Master
in *Smithfield*. And this shall
bee my Glory, even as long as
I live, that I have lived to
leave this my last and best
worke

To the Reader.

worke to the world, and to
them which will not live to see
it buried in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I heare
some *Momus* say, That the old
Captaine was unadvised to
put this in Print, which hee
ever kept as a rare Secret, and
it is true, *Veritas odium parit.*

But I rep'y, *Tempus omnia termi-
minat.* And though I had pro-
mised to my selfe, never to
have published this worke,
yet being so continually im-
portuned to Print it, I was
forced to yeeld, though I had
promised the contrary. And
let this excuse mee to those
Noble persons whose bounty

To the Reader.

I have felt, that for them I was
the willinger to publish it in
Print while I lived, fearing that
after my death, my then Fa-
therlesse Childe might get a
new name. But now I leave
this, being begot in my old age,
to all Noble, and Worthy Gen-
tlemen, and when they looke
not after him, to the *Faithfull*
Parier, to bee cherished and to
be knowne by the name of Cap-
taine

Gervas Markhams

last and best labours.

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THE

**THE
Faithfull Farrier:**

OR,
A Catalogue of all those principall and approved Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Authour never published, but hath kept secret in his owne breast, and which have beene the Glory of all his Practise.

Observations in the electing of Horses, and what Country Horse is for what use.



HE first, and principall thing, which giveth the noblest Character, to a good Horseman, is the well-electing of Horses for that use and purpose, for which you intend

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to imploy them: And in this choicē there is no better or readier a way than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence Horses descend; for it is certaine, that the Climate, Heat, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horses Composition.

Touching the election of Horses by their Shapes and proportion, by their Colours, and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances; I have written sufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing shall fall from my penne in this Treatise but the very secrets of mine heart, things certaine and approved, things secret and unpublished.

To come then to the election of Horses, according to their Races, Breeds, and Climates. If you will elect an Horse for service, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then these

The Faithfull Farrier.

these are best, —

The Neapolitan.

The Sardinian, &c.

The Almaine.

The French.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with a faire well shaped and well mettalled English Mare.

If you will elect for swiftnesse and service, then, —

The Arabian.

The Barbary.

The Spanish.

The Grecian.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with our best English Mares.

If you will chuse for long travell and service, then, —

The English.

The Hungarian.

The Sweshland.

*The Faithfull Farrier.**The Poland.**The Irish.*

If you will chuse for draught and
for service, then

*The Flanders.**The Freisland.*

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either
Bastardized in themselves, or with
our English Races, and these are ex-
cellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack
or any burden.

*The occasion of inward Sicknesse, and
Accidents, which happen upon those
occasions.*

Sicknesse are of divers kindes;
and proceed from divers causes,
have their divers Signes, and their
divers Remedies, as I have shewed
in my bookes: But to come neerer
to the marke of curing, let me per-
swade you to call to account these
few

The Faithfull Harrier

few observations.

First, to remember that all sicknesses in Horses, come either by Heates, in over-violent exercise, and then is the Grease molten, the heart overstrained; the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Vessels and Oryfices of the heart stopped, that the spirits cannot returne backe to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreete keeping either before or after exercise, and then is the head perplexed the eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue swelled, the Lung tickled and offended with rhumatick moisture, occasioning coughing, and the nostrils still pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholesome. The first kills the sto-

6 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

make, oppresseth the heart, and sends up those evill fumes into the Head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall diseases. The second putrefies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it selfe universally over the whole body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents; as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deepe wound, either in his body or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which nature is so offended that instantly a generall sicknesse seazeth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall Fevers*, for if you observe it, you shall finde the Horse sometimes trembling, some.

Sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are foure occasions of sickennes in Horses, as **Heates, Colds, Surrets and Accident.**

~~And now to know the true signes of the Sickennes, if it proceede from the first occasion, which is Heates; then the signes are these.~~

The signes of inward Sicknes.

NOW to know the true signes of the Sickennes, if it proceede from the first occasion, which is *Heates*; then the signes are these. First, heaviness of countenance, swelling in the limbes, scowring or loosenesse of body in the beginning of the sicknesse, and driness or constiveness in the latter end; short breath and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his meate.

If it proceede from the second occasion, which is *Colds*; then the signes are heaviness of countenance

nance, and either dull or else closed
 up eyes, hard boyle or big pustules,
 betwene the Choppes and the
 rootes of the tongue, and sometimes
 an hard swelling up from the chops
 to the rootes of the eare: A rotten
 and moyst cough, the Horse ever
 chawing some loose, filthy, flegma-
 ticke matter in his mouth, after
 coughing, which is one
 no evill signe, because it
 rotten cold that is new
 and soone to be cleansed
 to cough cleare and
 not to chaw after it, the
 cold that is of long
 sore festred, and hard to
 red: Lastly, his body will
 way, and when he drinketh, the
 ter will issue forth at his nostrils, and
 his eyes will be ever mattery and
 running, and his haire rough and sta-
 ring.

If it proceed from the third oc-
 casion, which is Surfeit of Meates
 and

The Faithfull Farrier. 9

and *Drinckes*, either naturall or unnaturall, then the signes are these: First, heavinesse of head and countenance, in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his head from the manger; a dull and dead eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the disease bee farre gone)

a franticke and mad behaviour, as biting the Racke and

and at such as shall come

sometimes biting at

and beating his head against walls, boards, or ground, and such anticke passions: But if

be lesse contagious in the blood, but more inwardly set in the heart, then the signes are,

rednes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inside of both the upper, and nether lippes; and (if the disease be farre gone) then a yellowes

over all the skinne, a continuall faint sweate, and a desire rather to lye downe, than to stand, besides a ge-

nerall

nerall

nance, and either dull or else closed up eyes, hard boyle or big pustules, betweene the Choppes, and the rootes of the tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling up from the chops to the rootes of the eare: A rotten and moyst cough, the Horse ever chawing some loose, filthy, slegmaticke matter in his mouth, after his coughing, which in one respect is no evill signe, because it sheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and soone to be cleaned: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, shewes a dry cold that is of long continuance, sore festred, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh, the water will issue forth at his nostrils, and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is Surfeit of Meates
and

The Faithfull Farrier. 9

and *Drinkee*, either naturall or unnaturall, then the signes are these:
First, heavinesse of head and countenance, in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his head from the maunger; a dull and dead eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the disease bee farre growne) a franticke and mad behaviour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at such as shall come about him, sometimes biting at himselfe, and beating his head against the wals, boards, or ground, and other franticke passions: But if the disease be lesse contagious in the braine, but more inwardly settled at the heart, then the signes are, yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inside of both the upper, and nether lippes; and (if the disease be farre gone) then a yellowes over all the skinne, a continuall faint sweate, and a desire rather to lye downe, than to stand, besides a generall

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nerall loathing and forsaking of his meate, which is the common signe of all sicknesses.

Lastly, if it proceed from the fourth occasion, which is *Accident*, then the signes are, a perplexed and troubled body; sometimes sweating at the rootes of the eares, in the flanke, and behinde the fore shoulders against the heart, sometimes trembling over all the body, and sometimes glowing and burning in the vitall parts, and on the temples of the head, against the heart, on the inside of the forelegs next of all to the body, and on the inside of the hinder thighs close to the body; also his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue subject to furring, and to a white scalded complexion; lastly, a generall loathing of his meate, but a great thirsting, and desire of cold drinke, and when hee can drinke no more, yet a desire still to hold his mouth

in

in the water.

Thus you have the foure occasions of sicknesse, and the signes by which to know those occasions. Now for as much as sicknesse come many times suddenly and unlookt for, and that not any man (how skilfull soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sicknesse of his Horse. And though he can after upon consideration, give an account for such sicknesse when it is apparant, yet his nature have thrust it forth, the disease was obscure to his knowledge; therefore I will here shew those generall and most usuall signes which doe attend and waite upon every sicknesse, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of sicknesse before it take fast hold on the vitall parts, and so use prevention, or if it have taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature against it, and

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and so to kill the Contagion, ere it cometo any great height of danger; or being at the highest, how to qualify the extremity, and to bring every vitall part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complexions, qualities, customs, and conditions of Horses; for whensoever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, be sure there will follow alteration of health as thus.

First, in the complexions of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your Horse be a faire bright dapple gray, or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray, or the like; if any of these colours, being naturally cleare and bright, shall grow dusky or cloudy, or the white haire shall turne sandy and reddish, it is a signe of some unnatural

fall disemperature in the Horse, and that he is evill affected, and either entereth into a consumption, or into some other inward diseale of body.

If the Horse bee of a pure blacke colour, a bright bay, a browne bay, or a red-forrell without flexen Mayne, or flexen Taile, a cleare chessenut or a mouse-dun; if these hairees shall grow discoloured and contrary to their proper natures, that is to say, of a weaker and worse complexion, as if the blacke turne dunnish or yellow; the bright bay, cloudy, pale, and sandy; the browne bay, like the mousedunne; the red-forrell, corral or like the yellow-dunne; the chessenut, hoary and gray; and the mousedunne, of a more backe and pale blue than is naturall, all these are signes of inward sicknesses. And as of these colours, so of any other colour whatsoever, if they shall alter from
their

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their proper and true natures, to a worse and more uncomely complexion, that is to say, to a complexion that is unnaturall, and unproper for an Horse, they are most pregnant signes of some inward sicknesse, which either lingereth upon the Horse, or else is suddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours bee unnaturall. For you must understand, that the Daple-gray, in processe of time, doe turne to White; the darke Iron-gray, to a bright gray; the Blacke, to an Iron gray, and such like; that then this is a naturall, and no unnaturall alteration, and so no signe of sicknesse; and therefore not to be deceived, or to stand doubtfull at all, acquaint your selfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horse, which you shall best discern when he is in the pride and height of lust, when he is wanton
full

full of flesh and smooth, sleek, and shining: and when you shall see this complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect some sicknesse.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the Complexion of your Horse, which I include in his colour: so you must also have a settled knowledge in his countenance and gestures; and to that end you shall be carefull to marke and note his countenance, and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play as in his rest, at his times of feeding, & at his times of exercise; you shall note the cheerefullnesse of his eye, the carriage of his head and necke; which be his angry Characters, and which bee his pleasant; when he biteth for wantonnesse, or for offence; and these you shall best finde out, in his feeding, in his exercise, and playing, and in his dressing; and if at any time, you finde any of these

these Characters to faile on the sudden, and that his gesture is more lumpish heavy; then call your selfe to account what you have done, either in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: for there is no doubt, but there is distemperature, and sicknesse is approaching if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion and countenance of your Horse: so you must also not be ignorant, but observe divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be, both to health and sicknesse; and to this end you shall especially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weak stomacke; the first is healthfull; the latter unwholesome. If he eat with

The Faithfull Farrier. 17

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sitting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his head, and shewing other signes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after hee hath used, if on the suddaine hee refraine, and so receive his meate dully and unpleasantly, it is a great signe of sicknesse.

As his feeding, so you shall marke his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether he emptyeth in the Night-time better than in the Day; the place, as whether he emptieth better in the House or Abroad, whether in the Hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring; whether

at the Stable doore or at some usuall places by the way, or in the Ground where you give him his Exercise; lastly, for the substance, whether it be much or little, if it be much, you must forbear exercise and make him empty the oftner; if it be little, then you may fall to labour at pleasure: then whether it be good or bad, and that commonly falleth out according to the foode he eateth; if it be cleare, firme, and pale, with white graines, and in complexion like sweete sope, then it is wholesome; if it be blacke, it shewes heate in the body, if greasie, then it shewes foulness, if red and hard, it shewes costiveness, if pale and loose, then inward coldness. And as thus you observe his Ordure, so you must also observe his Urine. Of both which I have written sufficiently in my former Bookes.

As these qualities of feeding
and

and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying downe & standing up; what houres and time hee observeth foreither, and how long hee persevereth in them, and if at any time you finde any suddaine or grosse alteration, then be assured of some sicknesse approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your Horse (which you shall observe in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you find them suddenly to surprise, it is doubtlesse that there is some sicknesse following.

As you thus observe the Complexion and qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his naturall customes and conditions, and how in his livelihood and best health he standeth affected, for to name them I cannot, because they proceed most from hidden inclinations, or else accidental apprehensions, which by

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continuance of time grow to naturall habits: And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognostications of distemperature and sicknesse.

Many other signes of sickenesse there are, as the not casting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanenesse, where there is good feeding, beside many other: But they are so vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them, and these signes already written are sufficient for knowledge.

The curing of any heart sicknesse, or
head sicknesse, or any ordinary
inward sicknesse.

I Will now descend to the cure of
these inward sicknessees, and al-
though every severall sickenes have
a severall cure, as I have shewed at
large in my Bookes, yet I will draw
all here, into one hidden, but certain
and most infallible approved Me-
thod, which I have ever found pro-
perous and fortunate.

Whensoever, either by the signes
before rehearsed, or other accident
or knowledge you shall finde your
Horse grievously pained with in-
ward sicknesse, the first thing you
do, you shall open his Necke-veine,
and receive some of the first blood
into a Pewter porrenger, which if
you set it in cold water, it will pre-
sently discover the foulnesse and
putrefaction, so then you shall let
the

the Horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice or tender in this action, because you must understand, that all inward sicknes in Horses, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely. And this is the reason.

It is certaine that the Horse (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Vessell, into which to receive the skummy and putrefyed matter which ariseth from the corrupt and collicricke blood, but it is either avoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exercise and sweates, or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fullnesse, by unwholsome food and evill dyet, or by some other naturall defect, this collicricke corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant over-spreads the whole body, having its course through every veyne, and so discoloureth
the

the skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of horses, for which our weak *Ferriers* can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least, most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the empty Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that hee shall bee compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

stand

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stand at least two houres.

Now if the sicknesse be not very contagious and dangerous, you shall not administer any potion unto him that day, because the veine being opened, and all the humors, powers, and faculties of the body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the spirits to have the working of the Potion also; therefore in this case, the sicknesse not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and onely after the Horse hath fasted, as before said, you shall give him such foode as he will eate, whether it be Hay, Bread, or Corne, and alwayes provide that it bee strong, savory, sweete, dry, & cleane drest: as for the quantity it matters not, for a small pittance will maintaine life; and humour is now to the Horse as food, besides emptines is no great displeasure.

At high Noone you shall give him a sweete Mash of Malt and
Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a pecke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it selfe, then take a gallon of faire cleare Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moyst and cover the Malt all over, and stirre them exceedingly well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweete as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as close as you can, and so let it stand and steeve for two or three houres at the least; then the houre being come, in which the Horse is to receive it, uncover the Mash, and stirre it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it some cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it, but in any wise not so much as may take away any
part

part of the sweetenesse, and in this tempering with your hand crush & squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being lukewarme) give it the Horse to drinke and if hee will eate of the Malt, let him take therof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinary Mash, or Horse Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpose that a Caudle is administered to a Man, is this given to a Horse; for you must understand, that in these contagious diseases nothing is more pestilent than cold Water, and especially when exercise cannot be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Groomes doe make the Mash another way, putting the Malt to the Water, at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is unwholesome and naught, & that every good House-wife can witnesse, for this long boyling over. scaldes the

the Malt, takes away the strength and sweetenesse, and gives an harsh and unsavory taste, which is offensive to the Horses nature.

If your Horse be coy, and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of use and custome, and partly through weakenesse of stomacke, then you shall straine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so give it him with an horne to drink, then take the graines which you have so strained and put them in the Maunger before the Horse, on which whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if hee but smell and snuffell his nose upon them, it is sufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholesome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Mash, you shall see that hee bee very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good Woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large
Cloath

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thicke, and large wispes; for the little, hard, and neat wispes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholesome for the body, for their hardnesse and smallnesse makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him forbear to lye downe, when Nature and rest requireth it.

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed as aforesaid, and with a very warme breast-cloth before his breast, for that is an especiall part to keepe warme, you shall then cause one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his knees & Cambrels downwards with very hard wispes, and to rub them so hard as may be; and whilst his limbes are thus in rubbing, you shall take a course rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

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with them rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape of the Neck, or the Polle just betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholesome, than these frictions and chafings, for they dissolve humors, revive all naturall heate, bring a cheerefull nimblenesse into the limbes, & purge the head of grosse, cold, and rough matter, cleansing and purifying the Braine, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its first strength and ability.

As soone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horse take his rest for two or three houres, and onely leave a locke or two of sweete Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the least quantity of any thing too much soone cloyeth a sick Horse.

In the Evening you shall come
to

30 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

to the Horse againe, & having rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the best and purest *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruise all them together, I doe not meane bruise them to small powder, but onely breake them into small lumpes, and mixe them well together, so that taking them up betweene your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chafingdish, and if it be possible, a Chafingdish after the manner of the perfuming Chafingdishes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the smoake avoydeth, and in this Chafingdish put well kindled Wood coales, or small Charcoale, then take some of the aforesaid perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wise so as it
may

The Faithfull Farrier. 31

may not flame but smoake, then hold the Chafingdish under the Horses nose, and let the smoake goe up into his Nostrilles, and thus perfume him well for the space of a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre at the most. Now it may be the Horse may seeme coy to receive this at the first, because it is strange unto him, but doe you continue the action, and cherish him, for bee you well assured, after hee hath once received the smell into his head, hee will bee as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horse more, or more rejoyceth his spirits, than sweete savours, and odoriferous smels, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeest.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall finde by experience in the working) it dissolves

solves tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the Braine that can bee, and from thence sendeth such cheerefullesse to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are diverse other perfumes which weake Farriers use in this case, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the smoake to the Horse: But this is a stinking savour and no perfume, and although it make the Horse snoare and neesse, and so you may imagine it avoide the foule matter, yet it is nothing so, but it offendeth both his Braine and Stomacke, and by the noysomnesse of the smell, dulleth and weakeneth the spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rotten-
nesse

ness there can but rottenness proceed.

Next there is the perfume of *Brimsone*, either simple or a selfe and put upon the fire; or else compounded with another body, as *Baxter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and so thrust up into the Horses nostrills: This I must needs confesse is a sharpe perfume, and euacuath much foule matter, and dissolvethe the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimsone*, a certaine earthy and poysonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts, but is also most malignant and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beast, so that like *Murgery Goodswore*, if it haue one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Garlicke*, *Looke*, *Mustardseed*, and the like; or the Perfume of the Fruits them-

D

Selues

selves either burnt or boyled: but these are also great enemies to the eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no means allow them, especially for this reason, because that generally all these inward sicknesses in Horses doe most of all afflict the head and eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the Perfume of Wheate, Penyrayall, and Sage, boyled till the Wheate burst, and so put it in to a Bagge fastened about the Horses nose. Thus I must confesse is the best of many, yet it is much too weake for a strong infirmity, and the Penirayall hath a bitternes that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate diuerse other, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horse hath beene well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an
 207/191 (I) houre

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houre, and then give him such
foode as he will eate, either Bread
or Oats, of which how little soe-
ver he eateth it skils not, for it is to
be intended that his stomacke is now
at the weakest.

After hee is fed you shall toss up
his Litter, for you must know that
hee must stand upon Litter, Night
and Day, and then (if need be) give
him more Litter, and but a locke or
handfull of Hay, that you may bee
sure to have him very fasting the
next Morning, and so let him rest
all the Night without disturbance.
The next Morning early, you shall
take halfe an ounce of the powder
of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it,
because of the number Five, which
Diapente is thus made and com-
pounded,

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of
Gentian, of the best *Myrrhe*, of Bay-
berries, and of the purest shavings
of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all

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but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter into a fine powder; and searse it through a fine Searse, then likewise beate the *Myrrhe* by it selfe; and searse it also, and then mixe all well together in a Morter, and so keepe the powder in a close Gally-pot.

When you have taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Cherry* *kinde* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well to and fro; because otherwise the *Myrrhe* will clotte and lumps together: when it is well brewed (after you have made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horses Cloathes) you shall with a Horne give him this Potion to drinke. Then if hee have any small strength, you shall mount his backe, and walke up and downe in some warme or sunny place for an houre, or thereabout; then see him up in the Stable warme and well

well littered, and tying him to the
Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand
and fast for another houre, or more;
then offer him a little sweete Hay,
or any other meate that he wil eat,
and so let him stand still betwixt
twelve and one of the Clocke in
the afternoone, at which time you
shall first rub his head and Legges
wells as was formerly declared for
the day before. Then you shall per-
fume him, as was before said, and
both those workes finished, you
shall give him a sweete Mash, as was
also shewed before, and so let him
rest till the evening, at which time
you shall offer him either Oates or
Bread, but in little quantity, as
handfull by handfull, and be sure it
be sweete and cleane drest, sifted
and dusted, and so let him rest till
eight of the Clocke at Night, at
which time you shal againe perfume
him. Then put sweete Hay in his
Rack, tosse up his Litter, & right his
Cloathes

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Cloathes, but in any wise bare not his body: then having made the Stable cleane, you may leave him to his rest for that night.

The next day being the third day, you shall doe all things as you did the second day, already rehearsed. As first, you shall give him his portion of *Diapente* and sweete Wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Mash, at Evening and Night his perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall finde alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomacke, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that health is coming, you may then forbear to give him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise,

oile, neither shall you give him any more Massies, for although they be wholesome in the extremity of sicknesse, yet being any thing too much used, they take away the Horses stomacke, and bring him to a loathing of other meat, and therefore in stead thereof, you shall in the Morning after your Horse is well rubbed and dress'd, take a pottle of faire Water, and heate it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleare cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldnesse thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke. You may, if you please, throw an handfull of Branne, or an handfull of Wheate-Meale into the Water, for it is good, and not hurtfull. As soone as the Horse hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perfume him, at Evening

ing water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at usuall houres, as in time of health, and thus doe for three or foure dayes more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at some cleare River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the same custome as you did in best health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sicke, but not violently sicke, and as it were at the very point and doore of death, which Cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sicknesse, if the
Horse be at the very point and
doore of death.

IF you shall have an Horse in this
Extremity, and desperate case,
then the first thing you doe, you
shall open his Necke veine, and let
him bleede very well: then two
houres after his bleeding, take two
Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*,
before rehearsed, and beate it in a
Morter, with as much clarified pure
life Hony, as will bring it to a sub-
stantiall Treakle, for this is an ex-
cellent Treakle, and of the *Italians*
called Horse-Mithridate, and is the
same which our Physitians, call
Theriaca Diatesaron.

When

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When this confection is made, you shall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and dissolve it in a pint and a halfe of *Muskadine*, and to give it the Horse to drinke with an Horne: Then if he have so much ability of Body, walke him up and downe for halfe an houre, or an houre, either in some Sunny place, or some close Barne, or empty House; then set him up, and let him fast full an houre.

At Noone give him, if you can get it, a gallon, or neere thereabout, of the first running of the strongest Ale, before it be put to Barne, and when it is cleere, strong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then give him a sweet Mash, perfume him, rub him, cloathe him, dyet, and order him in all respects, as are shewed you in the former Cure, and thus you shall doe for three dayes together without all faile, and then no doubt

doubt but you shall see health approaching.

At the end of three dayes you shall forbear all sorts of Masses of both kindes, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulness of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise up betwene the Horses Chops, and at the Roote of the Tongue, then you shall first clip away the hayre as close as may be; then you shall take a Waxe Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the skinne, then take a peece of Leather, somewhat larger than the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thicke manner your blacke Shoemakers-waxe, that is well seasoned and new; then warming it over a
few

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few Coles, lay it upon the swelling and remoove it not, till it either fall off by it selfe, or else the sore breake then renew the plaister, and with it onely heale up the Sore. This Plaister for the cheapenesse, and meanenesse will hardly win credite with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a lover of Truth) that there is not a more excellent or soveraigne Plaister which belongs to an Horse, for it ripenneth and breaketh any Impostumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard swelling or tumour, whether in joynts or other Fleshy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripenneth, and with it beate it dissolves all manner of humours that are knit together, and occasion paine or swelling.

There is another accident which attendeth the sickenesse of Horses, and that is Costivenesse, or Belly-binding, which maketh an Horse that

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that he cannot Dung, or avoyd his Ordure. This accident when at any time it hapneth, it shall bee good for you first to rake him, that is, you shall annoynt your hand all over with sweete Butter, or clarified Hogges grease: some use Oyle of Bayes, but it is too sharpe, and too hot, and many times (if the action be used too roughly, or unadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration and forenesse in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, take either Butter or Hogs grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it up into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be blacke and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the Horse, or striving with your hand to goe too farr. And if you finde it to be very fore baked within, then after you have raked and got what you can, you shall take a great
Candle

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Candle or Pereher of three or foure in the pound at the most, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with your hand appoint as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuell so farre as you can get it; then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behinde you, clap downe his tayle close to his Tuell, and drawing it up betweene his Legs, hold it with both your hands hard, and constantly for the space of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horsesbody, and so separate and breake his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hands, he will presently dung.

This you may doe in every case of extremity, but not otherwise; and beleeve it, you will finde this the most excellentest Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can work with greater

terefficacy, or more wholesome-
nesse.

There is another accident which
attendeth the sicknesse of Horses,
and that is quite contrary to this be-
fore rehearsed, and is called Laxa-
tiveness or Looseness of body, which
is expressed by a vehement and vio-
lent scowring: This, if at any time
it shall happen, you shall at first note
the violence thereof, and the conti-
nuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the
thinnesse, the sharpenesse, and the oft
and speedy avoyding of the Excre-
ments.

The continuance is knowne by
the unchangeablenesse of the Infir-
mity, and by the processe and long
continuance of time, contrary to all
naturall and wholesome custome,
for you are to observe that an Horse
may have a scowring for a day or
two, or a little more, and this is not
unwholsome, but naturall and good,
and

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and if after it stay of it selfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, & bring the Horse into any extraordinary weakenesse of body, then you shall seeke to stop it in this manner,

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good spoonefull or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Balsamum iacke*, finely beaten to powder, boyle altogether till the Milke thicken, and then being made luke warme, give it the Horse with an Horne, and doing thus a morning or two; no doubt but it will binde the Horse; which if it doe not, then you shall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Herbe called Shepheard Purse, and halfe so much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Herbe and the Barke bee soft, then straine it, and put thereunto two spoonefull of the powder of Cinnamon, and being

being made lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke with an horne, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if neede require. For mine owne part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and so I hope all men shall finde that approve it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Booke for Sicknesse of what extremity soever, I make you rely onely upon *Diapente*, or Horse-Methridate, which is a kind of *Diateffaron*. And for as much as at many times, & in many places, those things cannot be had, then in such extremity, and the Horse being at the point of death, instead of the powder of *Methridate* aforesaid, you shall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and dissolve into it, a good spoonefull or more of the best *Treacle* upon a soft fire of embers; then being lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke with an horne, and thus doe for a morning, two, or three, till
E you

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you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the spirits, and restores nature to its first best strength.

And thus you have the uttermost secrets of my heart, concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sickneses in Horses, how desperate, mortall, or contagious soever.

*The preventing of all inward
sickenesses.*

THe preventing of inward sickneses, consisteth in two special observations and considerations.

The first is to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it that

that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sicknesse that it offend not your Horse at all, it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, ever three or four days before you turne him out, to take Blood from his Necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pinte and a halfe of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Methridate*, or *Treacle*, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have beene used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when you let your Horse blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnesse of the blood when you behold it; for the losse of good blood is unwholesome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood, is both dange-

rons and noysome. Also if you observe, when you take blood from your Horse, to receive it into a vessel, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth, to keepe it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to besmeere it all over the Horses backe and body, you shall finde it wonderfull wholesome, for it comforteth the body, cleareth the skinne, and breedeth a rejoycing in all the Horses vitall parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to grasse, and yet you would prevent inward sickness, then you shall observe once in two or three moneths, when you have the best leasure to rest your Horse after it, not to faile to give your Horse *Muskadine* and *Diapente*, of *Muskadine* and horse *Methridate*, as was before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very *Potion* is the greatest purger and purifier of the

the blood that can be, and avoideth
all that yellow chollericke matter,
and other euill and undigested hu-
mors which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to observe here,
that although I only prescribe *Muskadine*,
wherin you shall dissolve
your Powder, or *Methridate*, yet
know that when you cannot get
Muskadine, or other sweet Wine,
that then you may take strong Ale,
or Beere, but in greater quantity,
for as you take but a pist and an halfe
of Wine, you shall take of Beere or
Ale, a full ale quart; as for the pow-
der of *Methridate* you shall keepe
the first quantity already prescri-
bed, and if you warme your Beere
or Ale a little on the fire, it will not
be amisse, but better, yet that I re-
ferre to your owne discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first
approach, and to prevent it, that it
arise not to any great danger, you
shall by all meanes observe to looke

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well into the occasions of sicknesses
which are already showed, and into
the signes of these occasions, and if
you finde your selfe guilty of any of
those occasions, or that the Horse
discovereth any of the former
signes, then presently let the Horse
blood, and three severall mornings
after, give him the drinke or Poti-
on before prescribed, and undoub-
tedly it will prevent all the force of
sickness, and restore the Horse to
his former strength, and good e-
state of Body. And thus much of
all inward sicknesses, and their

prevention.

The

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent
Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heart-
sicknes, to purge away al molten Grease,
to recover a lost Stomacke, and to keepe
the Heart from fainting with
exercise, and to make
a leane Horse fat
suddenly.

TAKE of Aniseedes, of Comin-
seedes, of Fenegreekseedes, of
Canthamuseedes, of the Powder of
Elicampane roots, of each 2. ounces,
beate them, and searse them to a ve-
ry fine Powder, then adde to them
one ounce of the flower of Brim-
stone, then take an ounce of the best
juyce of Licoras, and dissolve it in
halfe a pinte of white Wine, which
done, take an ounce of the Oyle of
Aniseedes, and as much of the Sir-
rup of Coltsfoot, then of Sallet Oile
and of fine Life Honey, of each half

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a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powder, and with as much fine Wheate flower as will bind and knit them together; then worke them into a stiffe paste, and make thereof Bals somewhat bigger than French Waln^s, and so keepe them in a close Gally pot, for they will last al the yeare: and when you have occasion to use them, take one, and anoint it all over with sweet Butter, and so give the Horse every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse; then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your usuall custome, and thus doe (if it be to prevent sicknesse) for three or foure mornings together, but if it bee to take away infirmity, then use it at least a weeke, or more; if it bee to take away molten Grease, or foulenesse, then instantly after his heate, and in his heate onely; but if it be to fatten

fatten a Horse, then use it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pills: you may then at your pleasure dissolve one of these Bals either into sweete Wine, Beere, or Ale, and so give it the Horse to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Bals, you shall make you these second Bals.

Take of wheate flowre six pound or more; as shall suffice to make stiffe the Paste, then take of *Aniseeds*, of *Cuminseeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fennegrecks*, of ordinary *Brimstone*, of each two ounces, of *Sallet Oyle*, a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *Whitewine* a pottle, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiffe Paste. Then of this Paste take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fist, and dissolve it in two, or three gallons

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lons of cleere cold running water, by washing and laving the Paste therein, and so give it the Horse to drinke at his ordinary watering times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drinke, for he cannot drinke too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, doe not cast away the bottome, but filling the vessell up againe with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus doe foureteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This water scowreth, cleanseth, and feederth in admirable manner. And other lesser Bals, first spoken of, purge the stomacke and intrals of all foulness, they doth molten Grease, and fortifyeth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evil in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were
for

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for my life) would I give to an
Horse immediately upon his draw-
ing forth, if he went either to
run, to hunt, or to use any
violent or extreame
labour.

And therefore I referre to your owne
I have found both good and certain
that I have found both good and certain
and I have found both good and certain

Take of Elix...
of the...
each...
with this...
let and...
strong...
give the...
with this...

Another
let and...
strong...
give the...
with this...
let and...
strong...
give the...
with this...

Another way how to fatten a Horse suddenly.

THere is another way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but not better than that before shewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your owne discretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Comin-seeds*, of *Turmericke*, of *Aniseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Grounsell* an handfull, boyle all these very well with three Heads of *Garlicke*, cleansed and stamped, in a gallon of strong Ale; then straine it well, and give the Horse a quart to drink luke-warme in the morning fasting, then ride him till hee bee warme, then set him up warme, and thus doe for foure or five mornings, and then turne the Horse to grasse (if the time of the yeare be sutable therefore)

The Faithfull Farrier. 61

forē) and he will feede wonderfull-
ly and suddenly.

But if the time of the yeare serve
not for grasse, then you shall keepe
him in the house, and over and be-
sides the drinke before shewed, you
shall take the fine powder of *Eli-*
campane, and the fine powder of *Co-*
minseeds, of each a like quantity,
mize them well together, then eve-
ry time you give your Horses pro-
vender, which would be at least
thrice a day, as morning, noone, and
night. Take halfe an ounce of this
Powder, and sprinkle it by little
and little into his Provender, for
feare of offence, till all be eaten up.
And thus doe for foureteene daies
together at the least, and you shall
see the Horse prosper in wonderfull
and strange manner.

How

62 *The Faithfull Harrier.*

*How to keepe a Horse or Iade from
tyring.*

IF you ride on a tiring Iade, or
fear the perplexed cruelty of a
tyred Iade, then be sure to carry a-
bout you the fine searse Powder of
Elicampne, and when others baite
their Horses, or that you come to
the place of Bayte for your Horse,
the first thing you doe, fet up your
Horse warme, and doe not walke
him. After he hath beene well rub-
bed, take a quart of strong Ale, and
put thereto halfe an ounce of the
Powder of *Elicampne*, and brew
it altogether, then give it the Horse
with an horne, which done, tye his
head to the Racke, for you need not
care for Provender till night, at
which time Provender him well,
and in the morning give him Oates
or Bread, or both, in plentifull man-
ner,

The Faithfull Farrier. 63

ner, and being ready to backe him, give him the former quantity of Ale, and the powder aforesaid, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *Pennyroyall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall finde it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Herbe called *Arsesmart*, rubbe his backe all over very hard, then laying *Arsesmart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him goe. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldome, or when extremity requirereth it.

Another

64 *The Faithfull Farrier:*

*Another receipt against tiring, or
for any sore or dangerous Cold.*

TAke of the best *Indian Necotian*
(which we call *Tobacco*) and be
sure it be not sophisticated, or by
any other accidentall meanes adul-
terated. Dry this in the Sunne in a
Glasse close luted, then pound it ve-
ry small, and mixe it with an equall
quantity of the Powder of *Cockle-
shells*; then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and
the Oyle of *Cloves*, make the Pow-
der into a Paste, or solid body, then
make pretty round Bals thereof, as
bigge as Wallnuts, and dry them in
the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes,
otherwise called the *Dogge* dayes,
then keepe them close in a sweete
Gally Pot, and give them as Pills in
the time of necessity, that is to say,
a Ball at a time, whensoever your
Horse

Horse shall fayint intravell, or if
your Horse have taken any sore
cold, or surfeit, then give him the
Ball in the morning fasting, and let
him have a little exercise after it,
then cleathe warme, rub well, and
be sure not to lay any cold water to
the Horses heart, without moderate
exercise after in, for of all dan-
gers; that is the
greatest.

66 The Faithfull Farrier

His Horse shall layne inuicell, or if
 your Horse have taken any cold
 or other Receipt for any extraordi-
 nary Colde, dry Cough, or Purficknesse
 in an Horse, which the wende
 the Farriers call Broken
 winded.

BEcause the former Receipt is
 curious in the making, and as-
 keth the obseruation of Times, and
 Seasons, neither can be effected at
 all times and houres, therefore I
 will set you downe here the secrets
 of my knowledge, and those ready,
 easie, and approoved Receipts,
 which I never found to faile, but to
 worke that goodnesse which I have
 ever desired.

Therefore whensoever you finde
 your Horse taken with any extreame
 old Cold, dry Cough, or Purficknes
 (which ignorant Farriers call Bro-
 ken winded) you shall take three
 quarters of an ounce of the Con-
 serve

The Faithfull Farrier. 67

serve of *Elecampane*, and dissolve it in a pint and a halfe of the best Sacke and so give it to the Horse with an Horne, in the morning fasting, and ride him a little after it. And this you shall doe divers mornings together, till you see the infirmity decrease and waste away.

Now because there is some curiosity in the making of this conserve of *Elecampane*, and that divers men doe compound according to their divers opinions, I will here shew you the severall compositions, their severall uses, and their severall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodnes, as I have found it in my practise, and so leave it to your owne judgement.

The conserve of *Elecampane*, is of two kinds, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conserve is made in this manner.

Take of the purest Rootes of *Ele-*

campane, that are preserved in Sweet Sirrup, and beate those Rootes and the Sirruppe together in a Morter, till you have brought it to an entire thinne substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be gotten, thicken it up, and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserve, then put it in a Gally pot, and keepe it close, and use it in time of necessity, as was before shewed.

This Simple Conserve is of excellent use, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs, enlargeth the Winde, purgeth the Head of all filthy matter, and dissolveth many other obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserve, nor worketh the best effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case you shall flye to the Compound Conserve which is made in this manner.

Take

Take the best candyed Rootes of *Elicampane* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot*, till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserve; then keepe it close in a Gally pot, and use it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conserve, and hath the greatest vertue; for I have knowne it in the continuance of a small time, and by the dayly use thereof, to take away divers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the Body, and so enlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before swift, like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and flow remper, and the dry Congh which did accompany it, hath bene quite put away.

Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the candied Rootes of *Elecampne*, I thinke it not a misse, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to shew you how you shall candye them your selfe. As thus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose water, then boyle it to an heighth, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Rootes, being cleere and well cleansed, and let them rest in the Sirruppe a pretty space, then take them out, and boile the Sirruppe over againe, and as before put in your Rootes, then boyle the Sirruppe over againe the third time to an hardnesse, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose water, then put in all your Rootes, the Sirruppe being cold, & so let them stand til they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Rootes, Flowers or any other thing else.

Now

Now if you finde any difficulty
either in the making, or the procur-
ing of these Medicines: before
shewed, or that the infirmity not
being great, or dangerous, you
thinke a medicine of lesse force
and easer to compass, will accom-
plish it, so be it how good
Then you shall take of the Sir-
rup of Caltsfoote an ounce, of the fine
Powder of Elecampane, of Aniseeds,
and of Licorice, of each halfe an
ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an
ounce, divided into two parts, then
with as much sweete Butter as will
suffice, worke all the former Pow-
ders, and one part, or halfe of the
Sugar Candy, and all the Sirrup, in-
to a stiffe Paste, then divide into
two or three Balls, and role them
into a round forme, or the fashion
of an Egge, and after role them all
over in the other halfe, or part of
the Sugar Candy, and then give
this whole quantity at one time to
the

the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse halfe an houre after the giving, and let him fast two houres at the least after hee commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopt, and his Limbes and body well rubbed, especially his Head; Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water, and his Oates with Beere or Ale, as for Bread, it is of it selfe moyst enough; and let all his meate generally bee well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulness, and dryness, nor more comfortable than cleanness, provided that your Corne be not greene and unsweete in the Mow or Reeke, your Bread new, nor your Hay unsweete or rotten.

Thus

The Faithfull Farrier. 73

Thus you shall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for diuers, till you finde amendment; neither shall you spare any travell or occasion; but having medicine about you, use it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addesto the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able,

*An excellent scouring after any sore
Heate, or for any fat Horse after his
exercise.*

TAKE a quart of good Sacke, and
set it on the fire in a Bason, or
open Skillet, and when it is warme,
take an ounce of the cleereſt Roſſen
and bruise it exceeding ſmall, then
by degrees little after a little, put it
into the Sacke, and ſtirre it faſt
about for feare of clotting, and
when the Sacke and it is incorpora-
ted, then take it from the fire, and
put thereto halfe a pinte of the beſt
Sallet-Oyle, and in the cooling ſtirre
them all well together, then laſtly
take an ounce of the browne Sugar
Candy beaten to Powder, and put
it in alſo, and being luke warme, give
itto the Horſe in the height of his
heate, as ſoone as you come home
from exerciſe, then rub hard, clothe
warme

warne, and let him fast at least two houres after, but yet depart not your selfe; or some deputy for you, out of the Stable; but stay and keepe the Horse stirring, and walking, partly by extraordinary noise and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him moove up and downe as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horse, or the working of the Medicine, then sleepe, stillnesse, and rest; and nothing better or more availeable to the working of the Medicine, than action or motion: for they make the spirits worke, and stirre up those humours which should be remooved, when rest keeps the spirits dull, and the humours so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to worke upon.

Whensoever you give any scowring, bee sure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and kisseth, and detayneth that
foule-

76 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

foulness which the Scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to give a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Error, Ignorance, or Imagination, that your Horse is so cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle unnecessary things, and not to be used at all) yet your Horse having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the avoyding thereof, you finde he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must doe, and experience dayly shewes it us. For the opinion that Scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, upon the first apprehension of the evill, you shall give the Horse a sweete Mash in the Evening, which is in the same nature, and of the same quality that a Preparative is before a Purgation: Then the next morning,

The Faithfull Farrier. 77

morning very early mount his backe and in some convenient peece of ground, give your Horse a gentle heate. I doe not meane that you shall run him furiously, or violently, but to gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of sudden and sharpe labour, but to warme him kindly through the continuance of moderate exercise. Nor would I have you to melt his grease anew, but only to loosen and stirre up that which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished; doe not alight from his backe suddenly, but rub him as you sit on his backe, and so bring him home; then presently having the Scowring ready, as soone as you are alighted, give it him lukewarme, then rub him dry, cloathe and stop him very warme, and then in all other things doe as hath beene before declared.

*For any dangerous Bots, Adam worms,
or boysoned Red wormes,*

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which
is *Mercury Calscind*) as will
gently lie upon a silver Twopence,
and lay it in a peece of sweete But-
ter almost as bigge as an Hens Egge,
in the manner of a Pill, and then in
the morning fasting, the Horse ha-
ving stood all night on the Muffell,
or at the empty Racke, if it be pos-
sible, or otherwise (if the extremity
of the disease compell you) at any
other time, draw forth the Horses
Tongue, and make him swallow
downe the Pill, then chase him a
little up and downe, and after set
him up warme, making him fast full
two houres after, and it will kill all
manner of Wormes whatsoever.
Yet in the administration hereof,
you must be wondrous circumspect
and

The Faithfull Carrier. 79

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no meanes there must be taken more than is prescribed except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little sweete Butter, as much as an Hazell-Nut, before you lay it up in the great lampe of Butter, it will not be worse but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your owne discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For the cure of this infirmity, draw it to an head, then lance it, and heale it with a plaster of good makers, or the white yeele of an Egg, Wheat flower and Honey.

For the cure of this infirmity, draw it to an head, and let it continue, then lay a plaster of good makers, or the white yeele of an Egg, Wheat flower and Honey.

80 *The Faithfull Parrier.*

*For Goured or foule sweld Legges, or
other parts, by reason of melting the
Grease, or other accident.*

First with a Fleame pricke the
parts that are swelled, then take
a pinte of Wine Lees, an ounce of
Camisfeedes, and an handfull of
Wheate flower, and boyle them to-
gether till they be thicke, then ap-
ply this Poultus very hot to the
sweld parts, renewing it but once in
four and twenty houres, then if this
in two or three dayes draw it to an
head, then launce it, and heale it ei-
ther with a plaister of Shoo-makers
waxe, or else with the yealke of an
Egge, Wheate flower and Honey
beaten together to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any
head, and yet the swelling continue,
then take of Pitch a quarter of a
pound,

The Faithfull Farrier. 81

Wound, and as much Virgin Wax, of
Rozen halfe a pound, of the Juice of
Isop, halfe an ounce, of Galbannum
halfe an ounce, of Myrrh secundary
halfe a pound, of Bdellium Arabi-
cum halfe an ounce, of Decres Suet
halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an
ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe
an ounce: boyle all these together
in an earthen pot, and after it be cold,
take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of
Armoniacke an ounce and a halfe,
and of Costus as much, beate these
into fine Powder, and then incorpo-
rate them with the other, and boyle
them all over againe very well,
which done, powre the whole mix-
ture into cold water, and then role
it into seven bigge Roles, plaister-
wise, after spread this Plaister upon
a peece of Leather, and fold it about
the sweld member, or lay it upon
the sweld part, and if any thing,
then this will assuage it, and give
much strength to the Synewes.

G

You

You shall by no meanes remooue
this plaister, so long as it will stick
on.

This plaister I must confesse, is
costly, and curious to make, but it is
wonderfull soveraigne, and of singu-
lar use. For the Horse that is conti-
nually kept with it, I meane that
hath it applyed to his Limbes, ever
when he commeth from travell, he
shall never be troubled with sweld
Legges, nor yet ever put out Wind-
galles.

Now if you will neither goe to
this cost, nor endure this trouble,
yet would have your Horses cured
of this infirmity, then assuredly I
know not any thing better or more
approoved, then continually both
before and after travell, and in the
House, many times in the day to
lave and wash your Horses limbes,
or other sweld parts, with the cold-
est and clearest Fountaine Water
that you can get, and sometimes let
the

The Faithfull Farrier. 83

the Horse stand in some cold cleare River, for the space of a quarter of an houre or more, up to the knees, and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore soe-
ver it looke, is of infinite vertue, and
though I write of cold Water, yet
is the operation hot and fiery, onely
this you must take to your remem-
brance, that this application apper-
taines not to Impostumations, but to
Straines, and swellings, which
are without much an-
guish.

84 *The Faithfull Harrier.*

*To beale or dry up any old Ulcer,
or cankerous Sore.*

Take Masticke, Frankinsence,
Cloves, greene Copperas, and
Brimstone, of each a like quantity,
of Myrrhe double so much as of
any one of the other. Beate all to a
fine Powder, then burne it on a cha-
fingdish and Coales, but let it not
flame. Then as the smoake ariseth,
take a good handfull of fine Lint, or
Towe, and hold it over the smoake
so that it may receive all the per-
fume thereof into it. Then when it
is thorowly well perfumed, put the
Lint into a very close Boxe, and so
keepe it.

Then when you have occasion to
use it, first wash the sore with Vrine,
then dry it, and lastly lay on some
of

The Faithfull Earrier. 85

of this Lint, or Towe, and thus
doe twice a day, and it is a speedy
Cure.

**Anthis is Sovereigne for an Horse,
so it is as Sovereigne for any Man
also.**

86 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

To cure the running Frosh, or any Impostumation in the scale of the Tote, or to dry up Scratches, Paines, and of the like cankerous Sores.

TAKE old Vrine and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keepe it in a close Vessell by it selfe, then take a good handfull or two of greene Nettles, strong and keene, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the household bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper, beaten to as fine a Powder, and mixe both very well together; then keepe this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

The Faithfull Farrier. 87

Now when you have occasion to use it, first wash the sore place with the Vrine and Allome, made very warme, and the Sores throughly scowred, after dry them with a fine Layne, or Linnen ragge, and lastly, strow or pounce of the Powder, so as it may cover all the Sore, and thus doe ever after travell, or once a day in the time of rest.

G 4

~~Now when you have occasion to
give such a place with
the Vaseline and the Vaseline
very strongly~~
*For any sore eye of Horse
or Beast.*

Take the shels of seven or eight
Egges, and cleane away the
inner slime from them so cleane as
may be, then lay those shelles be-
tweene two cleane Tyles, and so lay
them in hot glowing Embers, and
cover them all over and on every
side, and so let them lie a good space
till the shels be all dryed, then take
them up, and beate the shels to a ve-
ry fine searst Powder, then with a
Goose quill, blow this Powder into
the Horses Eye that is offended
with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any
thickenesse, or tohleness, and it is a
certaine Cure: and thus doe Mor-
ning, Noone, and Night. But if it
be for any watry or inflamed Eye,
for any Bruise, Stripe, or descending
humour,

humour, then take a spoonefull and
an halfe of the fine scarft Powder
of white Sugar Candy, and being
mixt together with as much May-
Butter (if you can get it, or for want
thereof, the best sweet Butter) work
both these Powders into a gentle
Salve, and therewith annoynt the
Horses Eye. Morning, Noone, and
Night; for it cleanseth, purgeth,
comforteth and cooleth.

and thus holding three or foure
times it will take away
the Staine.

For

*For a Back-snew Straine, or any other
Straine.*

TAKE an ounce of Turpentine,
and two or three spoonefuls of
Aqua-vita, and beate them toge-
ther in a Bladder, or the vessell, till
they come to a perfect Salve; then
anoynt the Straine very well there-
with, and heate it in, either with an
hot Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron,
and thus doing three or foure
times, it will take away
the Straine.

For any old straine, or lamenesse in
Ioynts, Sjnerves, &c.

TAKE Bores Grease, Bolearmo-
niacke, blacke Sope, and Nerve
Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle
them well together, and then apply
it hot to the grieft, rubbing and cha-
fing it in exceedingly, and also hea-
ting it in very well, either with an
hot Brickebat, or hot Fire-shovell,
or an hot Barre of Iron, and thus
doe twice a day untill the paine
doe depart away.

For

For any griefe, paine, numbnes, weaknesse, or swelling in Ioynts, that cometh of a cold cause.

TAKE *Aqua-vita*, and heate it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part, or member very well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to stike in: then take a Linnen cloath and wet it well in the same *Aqua-vita*; lastly, take Pepper beaten and scift to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloath all over very thicke, and so fold it about the grieved part; then take a drye Rouller, and roule it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest: And thus doe once a day at least, till you finde some amendment.

For any desperate and incurable straine
in the shoulder, or other hidden parts,
for any Fistula, Polle-cvill, or
vother Impostumation or
swelling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a
gallon, two, or three, & almost
fill it with the Herbe *Arsesmart*,
and Brookelime, equall in quantity
and equall mixt, then put to them
as much of the oldest and strongest
Vrine that can be got, as will cover
the Herbes all over, and fill the
Vessell full, then cover the pot close
with a stone, board, or such like
thing, and so let it stand, for this can
never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to
use it for any grieve aforesaid, you
shall take an earthen Pipkin, and
put

94 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

put thereinto both of the Vrine and the Herbes so much as shall be convenient for the griefe, and you shall boyle it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a Shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boote, and cut off the Foote, so that you may draw it over the Horses foote, and above his knee, almost to the elbow of his Shoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boote as close and strait about his legge as may bee, but the upper part (which covereth all the shoulder) must be wide and spacious: Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulder; especially before and behinde, then drawing up the upper part of the Boote, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no meanes slippe downe, but keepe constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the griefe depart.

As

The Faithfull Farrier. 23

As for the effect thereof, you shall finde it, for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any foule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no such thing, then in a short a time, it will drive away the offending humours, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I have you to use this but in extremity, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boote, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultus, and it will be altogether sufficient.

For

296 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*For Foundering, Prettizing, or any
imperfection in the Feele, or Hoofes
of an Horse.*

First pare thine, open the Heeles
wide, and Shooe large, strong,
and hollow, then take a quantity
of Cowes Dung, halfe so much
Grease, or Kitchen-fee, a like quan-
tity of Tarre, and a like quantity
of Soot, boyle all these very well
together, and then boyling-hot as
may bee, see you stop your Horses
Feet therewith daily, and it will not
onely take away all anguish, but al-
so strengthen the Hoofes, and make
them to indure any labour. But
when you journey or travell the
Horse (as exercise availeth much
for this Cure) then put in the afore-
said Stopping cold, the first night af-
ter his labour, and adde unto it the
white of an Egge or two, for that
will

The Falsfull Partier. 97

will take away the heat and beating
of the former dayes labour, and will
keepe the Flesh strong and dry. But
in time of rest, let it be boyling hot
as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally
bricke, or by accident broken, or
by the former infirmity cryed up &
straitned; Then to inlarge it, to make
it tough, and to make it to grow
swiftly, take of Pigges grease, or of
Hogges grease, of Turpentine, and
of Masticke, of each a like quantity,
and halfe so much Lard as of all the
rest, melt all but the Turpentine on
the fire, and being melted, take
it from the fire, and then put in the
Turpentine, stirring it about, in-
corporate all very well together,
then put it into a Galley-pot, and
when it is cold, be sure you cover it
close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice
a day annoynt the crownets of the
H Horses

98 *The Faithfull Parrier.*

Horses Hoofes, close by the Hayre,
at the setting on of the Hoose, and it
will make it shoot fast, and
grow tough and
large.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally
thicke, and y^e horse be broken to
be the former manner, y^e Parrier
shall first be to make it
tough, and to make it
twily, take off y^e edges of
hoggs bristles, of the same
kind, and cleave it in
and halle to much, and it shall
be, much all but the
the five, and being
it from the five, and
Tapering, finding it
corporate all very well
then put it into a
which is cold, be
close.

With this
I say and

How to hold w. whole w. d. i. l. l. g. n. i. e. s.
 For hurts upon the Crowns of the
 Hoofes, as overreach, Stub,
 or Pricks, &c.

First, take of Sope, and Salt, of
 each a like quantity, and mixe
 them together like a Paste: Then
 having cut out the overreach, or
 hurt, and layd it plaine, first wash it
 with Urine and Salt, or Beere and
 Salt, and with a Cloath dry it, then
 bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not
 renewing it in 24. houres, and thus
 doe (if the wound bee great) for
 three or foure dayes together: then
 having drawne out all the venome
 (as this Salve will quickly doe) then
 take a spoonfull or two of Train-
 Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which
 we call white Lead) and mixe it to-
 gether to a thicke Salve, then spread
 that upon the Sore Morning and

H 2 Evening

100 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Evening till it be whole, which will
be effected suddenly; for nothing
doth dry up sooner, nor is more kind-
ly and naturall, for the breeding of a
new Hoofe than this, as you
shall finde by expē.

Recipe. Take of
each a like quantity
them together like a
having cut out the
hairs and lay it
with a little salt
salt and with a
bind on the mixt
renewing in 24
doe (if the wound
more or some
having the woe
(as this salve will
take a proportion
Oyle, and as much
we call white
gather to a thick
that upon the

*How to helpe the Surbating, or force
nasse to the Feet.*

VHen you finde your Horſe
to be Surbated, preſently
clap into each of his fore-feete two
new layd Egges, and cruſh them
therein, then upon the top of them
lay good ſtore of Cow-dung, thus
ſtop him, and in foure houres
he will recover.

For any Bony excreſſion ariſing upon
any member of an Horſe; as Splint,
Spaven, Curbe, Ring-
bone, &c.

TAKE the Roote of Elicampane,
well cleaned, and lap it in a pal-
per, and roſt it as you would roſt a
Warden in hot embers; then as hot
as the Horſe can ſuffer it (for you
muſt not ſcald) after you have rub'd
and chaſte the excreſſion, clap this
thereunto, and binde it on hard, and
in once or twice dreſſing it will con-
ſume the excreſſion.

Alſo if morning and evening you
rub the excreſſion with the Oyle of
Origanum, it will conſume away the
hardneſſe.

Obſerva-

Observations in giving of Fire, burn-
ing of Corrosives, which heale all sorts
of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulacs,
Leprosies, Manges, Scabs, &c.

There are two waies to give fire,
the one Actuell, and the other
Potential; the first is done by Instru-
ment or hot Iron, the other by Me-
dicine, either Corrosive, Putrefactive
or Causticke.

The Actuell fire stoppeth cor-
ruption of members, and francheth
blood; provided the Sinews, Gords,
and Ligaments be not toucht. The
best Instruments to cauterize or
scare with, are of Gold or Silver;
the second best, are of Copper; and
the worst, but most usuall are of I-
ron.

The Potential Fires are Medecins

Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. Corosives are simple or compound; the simple Corosives, are Roch-Alome, burnt or unburnt, Red Corall, Mercury sublimed, &c. The compound, are Vnguentum Apostolorum, Vnguentum Egyptiacum, and Vnguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medecines Putrefactive, are your Arsenick, Rosalgar, Chrysocollo, and Aconitum.

Medecines which are Causticks, are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, and the like.

Corosives are weaker than Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker than Causticks.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Causticks breake the sound skin.

Thus you see the use of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure, for the cure of all sorts of

Farcies

**Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Lepro-
sies, Maunges, Scabs, and such
like peysonous In-
fection.**

This is a noyome offence in the
Summer time, therefore when
you finde the trouble thereof, take
this manner, and seee it instantly
washed, and make it exceeding strong
of the herbe, and mixe with spring
ale and wash the Horse all over, and
so he will touch him for a time.
The 17. of June, or July, or Hebe of
Oxeye will doe the like.

~~Red Mountain, Idaho, and
Tartar, Canada, Bismarck, Idaho~~

How to defend an Horse from Flyes!

THis is a noysome offence in the Sommer-time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arsesmart, and steepe it in running water, and make it exceeding strong of the Herbe, and therewith sprinckle and wash the Horse all over, and no Fly will touch him a second time. The Ivy, or Rue, or Herbe of Grace will doe the like.

How

the Haire then anoynt the fore
place twice or thrice a day with
Honey, and the next Haire

*How to make a white Starre, or white
Spot in an Horses face, or in any other
part.*

TAKE two or three Apples, the
sowrest you can get, and rost
them at a quicke fire, then being in
the height of their heate, take one
of them in a Cloath, or other de-
fence, and having cut of the Skinne,
clap the hot Apple to the Horses
Forehead, and hold it hard thereto
till the heate be asswaged; then try if
the Haire will come off, which if it
will not, then take another hot Ap-
ple, and doe as before: then when
the Haire is come off, as broad as
you would have it, take another hot
Apple, and clappe it to the scalded
skinne, holding it hard to, till all the
skin blister, and come off as well as
the

108 **The Faithfull Harrier.**

the Haire, then annoynt the fore
place, twice or thrice a day with
Honey, and the next Haire

which cometh will
be white.

*Let the Owner of the Horse
 keep care for the
 Horse, and keep your Woollen Horse-
 ni Cloathes, Breast-Cloathes, Rabbers,
 and the like, from Mithers.*

VVhen you turne your Horse
 or Horses to Grasse, take
 all your Woollen Cloathes, of what
 kinde soever, and first wash them
 cleane, and dry them, then hang
 them in the Sunne, dust them, and
 brush them, then lay them on some
 Fleakes or other open things, a pret-
 ty distance from the ground, and
 spread all open, then take the hooves
 of Horses; or Cattell, and chopping
 them in peeces, burne them under
 the Woollen things, so as the smoke
 may come to them in every part,
 then being thorowly smoked, fold
 them up handsomely, and betweene
 every fold strow the powder of
 Walnut-tree-leaves well dryed,
 and

and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Markes, which is very unwholesome for the Horse, and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their Cloathes
on the wrong side all over with the
tops, and tender parts of Worme-
wood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any
Arms, Tapestry, or other hangings,
and any Linen, or Woollen Gar-
ments whatsoever.

FINIS

of Horses; of Cattle and chopping
them in pieces, being them under

may come to the aid of the Woolen Mills in the future.

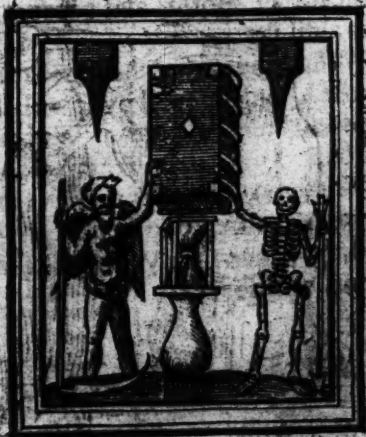
then being thrown
down up hand

10-11-68

FILE

Study me in thy Prime

The Glasse doth Runne, and Time doth Go,



Death hath his End, I have not so.

Bury Death and weary Time.